[illegible] and Published, once a week, [illegible]
Publisher of the Laws of [illegible]

TERMS.—The terms of the Western [illegible] will be hereafter as follows:
Two dollars and a half per annum, or two dollars [illegible] paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the option of the Editor, until all dues are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at 50 cents the square [illegible] cents each week they are continued thereafter. [illegible] be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor, [illegible] attended to.

MR. BERRIEN'S ADDRESS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Circumstances beyond my control have placed [illegible] the necessity of presenting myself [illegible] your notice. I assert no claim to your attention, which does not belong equally [illegible] every free citizen of the Republic. [illegible] I ask, and I feel that I have a right to [illegible] candid consideration of this [illegible] subject is one of awkening interest. [illegible] The position in which I [illegible] nothing inviting in it. It is one [illegible] not sought, but which has been [illegible] on me, and one in which I am called upon to vindicate not myself merely, but the cause of truth, and the best and dearest interests of the community, at a hazard to which fatuity alone could be insensible.

The misrepresentations of a public journal, professing to speak the language of the President of the U. S., and published under his eye, have presented to me the alternative, of submitting to an imputation, alike dishonorable and unfounded in fact, or of meeting the issue which has been tendered to me under the alleged authority of that high officer. If I do not shrink from this unequal strife, it is because I have a confidence which has never wavered, in the intelligence of my countrymen, a firm and unshaken reliance in the justice of that tribunal, whose high prerogative it is at all times, and under all circumstances, to vindicate the cause of truth.

I have studiously abstained from any effort to excite public feeling in relation to the dissolution of the late Cabinet. I have felt that the question of its propriety was one, the decision of which belonged alone to the American People. Personally I have not been disposed to deny the right of the President to exercise his own free will, as well in the change, as in the originial selection of his Cabinet; and with a perfect sense of the delicacy of my own situation, I would have been at all times a reluctant witness in the investigation of the causes which led to the recent events. It was not however enough that I should submit myself to his will, although the principle by which it was avowedly regulated, could have no application to me; for this I have unhesitatingly done. But I have been required silently to witness the entire misrepresentation of occurrences which the public were well aware must have come under my observation; nay, to be publicly vouched as authority for that which was directly in condflict with my convictions of truth—and finally to be called to vindicate my own claim to veracity, assailed as it is under the alledged authority of the President of the United States, or to submit to an imputation which no honorable man may bear. I mistake the character of the American People, if they would require this. I am totally ignorant of my own, if under any circumstances, I could yield to it. If, in the face of this great community, the cause of truth can be prostrated by the arm of power, at least the privilege of vindicating it, shall not be tamely surrendered in my person. I will bow to the decision of my countrymen—but whatever that decision may be, the high consolation of having faithfully discharged my duty to them, and to myself, shall not be taken from me.

The disingenuous and unmanly suggestion of my desire to remain in the Cabinet of Gen. Jackson, notwithstanding the occurrences which produced my retirement, will be my apology for adverting chiefly to the origin of my connexion with it, and to the circumstances which induced its continuance.

It was without any solicitation on my part, or, so far as I know or believe, on the part of any of my friends, that I was invited to accept the office of Attorney General of the United States. There were circumstances, temporary in their nature, but still strongly operative, which rendered it not desirable to me. I felt, however, that I was called to decide upon the question of my acceptance, not merely as an individual, but as a citizen, and especially as a citizen of Georgia. On certain principles of general policy, some of which were particularly interesting to the People of that State, the views communicated to me by the President, were in accordance with my own; and I felt it to be my duty, not to withhold any assistance which I could give to carry them into effect. The annunciation of the names of the intended Cabinet seemed to me, however, to present an insuperable bar to my acceptance of the office which was tendered to me. I thought I foresaw clearly the evils which have too obviously resulted from this selection: A stranger to Gen. Jackson, I could not with propriety discuss these objections with him. I knew, [illegible] dential [illegible] their duty [illegible] the country, by a frank [illegible] state of things [illegible] these [illegible] in the [illegible] to a [illegible] citizen [illegible] submitting the [illegible] view of the Cabinet which the President had selected, I would with propriety become a member of it. The former expressed his [illegible] on a long [illegible] President's [illegible] self [illegible] The latter urged the peculiar relations of Georgia with the General Government, as [illegible] not [illegible] the invitation which had been [illegible] I yielded to these suggestions [illegible] place in the Cabinet, [illegible] avoid the [illegible] might occur. To the [illegible] adhered. [illegible] with my [illegible] withdraw [illegible]

If there were any [illegible] ing out of the supposed [illegible] the interests of Mr. C[illegible] Eaton, I had no part in [illegible] the in the supposed [illegible] character, having for [illegible] object [illegible] Major Eaton to retire from the Cabinet—or to exclude his family from the society of Washington. With [illegible] they did not associate; but no advance had been made on either side, and their actual relation seemed therefore to furnish no just ground of offence to either party. In this posture of things and shortly after I had given an evening party to which Mrs. Eaton had not been invited, I received and heard with infinite surprise the message of Col. Johnson.

I could make no mistake as to its character, for there was a direct and repeated reference to the large parties, which had been then recently given by Messrs. Branch & Ingham, and myself. Such a mistake, if it had been one would have been instantly corrected, from the nature of my reply. If the complaint had been of a combination to *evict Maj. Eaton from office*, and not to *exclude his family from society* the reference to these evening parties would have been idle; and my declaration that I would not permit the President to control the social intercourse of of myself and family, would have been instantly met by an explanation, which would have removed the impression from the minds of Messrs. Branch and Ingham, any myself. Yet we all parted with Col. Johnson, with a clear conviction that such a proposition had been made; and feeling as we all did, that an indignity had been offered to us, there was, as I believe, no difference of opinion between us as to the course we ought to pursue, if this proposition should be avowed and pressed by the President.

This conversation took place on Wednesday evening, and the rumor of our intended removal speedily became general. On the succeeding day, the personal friend, of General Jackson interposed, and he was awakened to a sense of the impropriety of his projected course. It was then, according to Col. Johnson's statement to Mr. Ingham, that the paper spoken of by the Editor of the Globe was prepared. My two Colleagues had their interview with the President on the succeeding day, (Friday) and as Mr. Ingham's statement, made from full notes taken at the time, proves, no paper was shown to him on that occasion. Owing to a mistake in the communication of the President's wishes to me, I did not see him until the succeeding day, (Saturday, and then the excitement of his feelings had so entirely subsided, that he seemed to me to be anxious to dispose of the subject as briefly as possible. He spoke of the falsehood of the reports against Mrs. Eaton, of which he said he had sufficient proof; and upon my declining to discuss that question, he complained of the injustice of excluding her from society; referred to the large parties given by Messrs. Ingham and Branch and myself, and told me if he could have been convinced that there was a combination between those gentlemen and myself to exclude her from society, that he would have required our resignations. He immediately added, that he was entirely satisfied that there had been no such combination and again refered to those large parties, and to the rumors to which they had given rise, as having produced that impression. So far from then suggesting that information had been received from any member of Congress, when I claimed the right of having the names of any persons who had made to him representations unfavorable to my conduct, he still referred to the thousand rumors which had reached him as the origin of such impression which had been [illegible] by his declaration that he did not intend to prosecute the requisition which he had made through Col. Johnson, I considered the object of [illegible] to be [illegible] which he had acted, and to [illegible] the change of his determination. [illegible] accompanied this with expressions of personal [illegible] ness, which I thought were intended to soothe the feelings which he must have been conscious of having excited. Still I thought it was improper for me longer to remain in the Cabinet. Admitting that sufficient atonement had been made for the indignity offered by the message sent through Col. Johnson, there was a perpetual liability to the recurrence of similar outrage. I believed it therefore, to be my duty to retire. My friends thought otherwise, and my own sense of what the interests of Georgia at that particular crisis required, induced me to repress my feelings.

When at a subsequent period, the [illegible] occurred between the President and the Vice President, I thought I saw in [illegible] of an intention [illegible] which by the agency [illegible] of Gen. Jackson [illegible] happily represented. The [illegible] Crawford with [illegible] own [illegible] Jackson [illegible] to take [illegible] in it,—and I [illegible] avoided all interference, except [illegible] Mr. Calhoun's publication. [illegible] the fourth day of [illegible] Major Eaton had announced [illegible] his determination to resign, according to the statement in his (Maj. Eaton's) letter of resignation, and not the slightest intimation was given to me of the intended change in the Cabinet. But when I saw the correspondence between the President and the several Heads of Departments, I could not doubt for a moment how, and by whom the dissolution had been produced. I did not feel at liberty to express my views generally, until my return to Washington should enable me to dissolve my connection with the President; but to a few friends who had the right to understand my actual position, I stated the utter impossibility of my continuance in the Cabinet, unless the President could place the retirement of my colleagues on other grounds than those which I believed to have occasioned it, and such as I could approve. In full view of the speedy dissolution of all connection between the President and myself, I availed myself of the occasion afforded by the kindness of my fellow-citizens of Savannah, to do an act of justice to his public conduct, on a question vitally interesting to the people of Georgia. If there be any man who is incapable of understanding, or of appreciating the motive which prompted this act, I cannot envy his feelings, and will not attempt to enlighten his understanding. I returned to this city, had a conversation with the President, of which the prominent points are adverted to in my letter of resignation which immediately followed it, and having brought up the public business, which was in arrear, retired from office.

While these occurrences were in progress, Major Eaton addressed to me a letter of like import with his first communication to Mr. Ingham. He called upon me to sanction or disavow the statement in the Telegraph, that my family had refused to associate with his. I answered by detailing the conversation which had passed between myself and Col. Johnson, and stated that I had subsequently expressed the same views to the President, who had disclaimed any disposition to press this requisition, referring to that which I had previously stated to have been made through Col. Johnson. The Editor of the Globe has published this detached sentence of my letter, and has made an impotent attempt to distort its meaning.

The public shall judge of the whole correspondence for themselves. I had no disposition to publish this correspondence perfectly satisfied that it would at all times speak for itself, and not emulous of reputation to be acquired in such controversies, I have resisted the numerous calls which have been made upon me through different journals to give it to the public. But the Editor of the Globe is in possession of it, and by the publication of an issolated extract, attempts to do me injustice. I exercise a right, therefore, which belongs to me, when I take from him, this unfair means of annoyence, by giving the whole to the public.

FRIDAY NIGHT, 17th June, 1831

SIR: I have studied to disregard the abusive slanders which have arisen through so debased a source as the U. S. Telegraph. I have been content to wait for the full developement of what he had to say, and until persons of responsible character should be brought forth to endorse his vile abuse of me, and of my family. In [illegible] and of the Attorney General [illegible] with her." This publication appears in a paper which professes to be friendly to you and is brought forth under your immediate eye. I desire to know of you, whether you sanction this statement, or disavow it. The relation we have sustained towards each other authorizes me to demand an immediate answer.

Very respectfully,
J. H. EATON.

JNO. M. BERRIEN, Esq.

WASHINGTON, 18th June, 1831.

SIR: I received to-day your note of last night in which you call my attention to an article in the U. States Telegraph of the 17th instant, relating to your wife—and desiring to know whether I will sanction or disavow that statement, you add, "the relation we have sustained towards each other, authorizes me to demand an immediate answer."

To this inquiry preferred as a matter of right, and presented in the form of a demand, my answer must be brief. It consists in the simple denial of the claim which you assert. I cannot recognize [illegible] right to interrogate me, concerning the statements of the Telegraph, or of any other public journal, which are made without my agency. You might with equal propriety select an article from any newspaper in the Union, for the purpose of [illegible] me to the question—and if the claim which you assert be well founded, [illegible] might be required at the instance of any person aggrieved to give my confession of faith, in relation to the various statements to be found in any of the journals, in which [illegible] to be [illegible]. Such [illegible] for a moment. [illegible] I cannot recognize your right, either as derived from the relation which we have sustained towards each other or from any other source, to make the demand presented by your note, I am not quite sure, looking to the position in which we stand before the public, that I can acquit myself to the community or to myself for declining to answer your inquiry.

In the progress of those events which have at length resulted in the dissolution of the Cabinet, my determination has been not to do any [illegible] which was calculated to provoke controversy, nor to deviate under whatever urgency [illegible] of conduct, which my own sense [illegible] prescribed. Acting upon this determination [illegible] have necessarily pursued a course, which [illegible] answer your inquiry, might seem [illegible] an unwillingness to avow. Such an inference would be unjust as it regards myself, and [illegible] in relation to the public. Although therefore I have the most unaffected reluctance to [illegible] upon such a subject, and certainly do not acquiesce in your right to demand it, it seems to me that you have by making the inquiry, imposed upon me the obligation to do so, from a [illegible] consideration of what I owe to myself and to the public. I have then to state to you, that up [illegible] time of your marriage, I had not heard the rumors, which have since in various forms, been presented to the public, and was ignorant of Mrs. Eaton's relation to the society of this place. I accepted your invitation to be present at your wedding, therefore, with no distrust of the propriety of my doing so, other than that which resulted from my own situation at that period. You are yourself no doubt aware how much that event, and your subsequent introduction into the Cabinet, made these rumors the subject of conversation. I could not longer continue in ignorance of that which was publicly and [illegible] spoken of, and it consequently became necessary for me, embarrassed as the question was, by the official relation in which we stand to each other, to determine upon my future conduct. In doing this, it did not seem to me to be necessary, to decide upon the truth or falsehood of the statements which were made. It was sufficient to ascertain the general sense of the community of which I had recently become a member, and having done so, to conform to it. In the winter of 1830, as I presume is known to you, I was called upon by a gentleman, who represented himself as acting, and who I doubt not did act, under the authority of the President, to express with precise reference to this subject the regret which he felt at the want of harmony, or of social intercourse among the members of his Cabinet, and to announce his determination at any rate to have it. Messrs. Ingham and Branch were present at this interview. The fact was distinctly stated that they and myself have successfully given very large parties to which Mrs. Eaton had not been invited. We were then told that on such occasions at least the President would expect in future a social intercourse between our respective families. There were various other suggestions made during this conversation but the recapitulation of them is not rendered necessary by your inquiry. I answered to this communication for myself, that I would not permit the President, nor any other individual to regulate the social intercourse of myself or family—and that if such a requisition was perrevered in, I would retire from the official situation which I held. In the interview to which I was invited by the President some few days afterwards, I frankly expressed to him my views on this subject, and he disclaimed any disposition to press such a requisition. I am not aware that any other occasion has occurred in which the question of an intercourse between your family and mine has been presented to me or to my family.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN MACPHERSON BERRIEN.

To J. H. EATON, Esq.

MONDAY MORNING, 8 o'clock.

SIR: I have received your note of the 18th instant. It may become necessary for me to offer something in reply. For the present I have engagements which prevent me from doing more than to acknowledge that it has been received.

Very respectfully,
J. H. EATON.

20th June, 1831.
MR. BERRIEN.

JUNE 22d, 1831.

SIR: I have not had leisure to reply to your letter of the 18th, until to-day. It involved [illegible] to. That [illegible] I [illegible] disposed to believe that these [illegible] of [illegible] could be authorised by you or [illegible] under your sanction. Your declaration is evidence of the correctness of what I was before impressed with. I take occasion, therefore, with [illegible] to acknowledge the [illegible] avowed any agency in [illegible] business.

Respectfully, your [illegible]
J. H. EATON.

J. M. BERRIEN, Esq.

WASHINGTON, 23d June, 1831.

SIR: Your note of yesterday was received in the course of the day. I was too much indisposed, however, to reply to it at the moment, and do so now merely to prevent misconception.

In your note of the 17th instant, you called upon me to sanction or disavow the statement contained in a publication in the Telegraph of that date. I would not recognize your right to make this demand, but for the reasons mentioned in my reply, I thought it was proper to state to you what I had done, in relation to this matter: to do this was the only object of that note.

You are quite right, however, in believing that I had no agency in procuring the publication of the statement referred to. Adverting to the spirit of your last note, I have no hesitation in confirming the conviction which you have expressed.

I am respectfully,
JN. MCPHERSON BERRIEN.

To JOHN H. EATON, Esq.

Shortly after this, I received a letter from Col. Johnson, which, with my reply, I feel myself bound now to give to the public. I have anxiously [illegible] to delay this, until I could receive Col. Johnson's answer. Perhaps I have waited long enough for my reply, according to the memorandum which I have of it, which was dated on the 7th inst. But it is not this circumstance which has determined me. Col. Johnson has furnished to the Editor of the Globe a statement full or otherwise, of what passed between Messrs. Branch and Ingham and myself and himself, on the occasion so often referred to. Extracts from this statement are used to do me injustice. This is done, to be sure, without the authority of Col. Johnson, but he has furnished the means which are thus improperly used, and I have no alternative but to give the correspondence, or submit to continued misrepresentation. I publish Col. Johnson's letter, as an act of justice to him, that the public may be in full possession of his statement. My reply follows; and after this the letter and statement of M. Ingham, to whom, as well as to Mr. Branch, I forwarded a copy of Col. Johnson's letter. From Mr. Branch I have received no reply—owing, as I suppose, to his absence from home.

Col. R. M. Johnson to Messrs. Berrien & Ingham.

GREAT CROSSING, 30th June, 1830.

Gentlemen: The Telegraph has alluded to some communication made to you by a member of Congress, authorised by the President—the substance of which is, that the President wished to coerce a social intercourse between your families and Mrs. Eaton. I see the Globe denies it. I have thought it barely possible that the allusion could be made to me, because if I had ever communicated such an idea, I should have done the most palpable, gross, and wanton injustice to the President; for he disclaimed, on all occasions, any right, or desire, or intention, to regulate the private or social intercourse of his Cabinet. The President had been induced to believe that a part of his Cabinet had entered into a deep laid scheme to drive Major Eaton from his Cabinet, and of this he complained. I did not believe it, and, as the mutual friend of all concerned, *I proposed* that I should have the opportunity to converse with that portion of his Cabinet before he had an interview with them, and he acquiesced—and the interview which I had with you, resulted, as I understood, in a better understanding, and in fact I considered it a reconciliation. Whatever came from me, upon the subject of a social intercourse, was the suggestion *of my solicitude* to restore harmony among friends. My object was peace and friendship. I have never considered myself at liberty to say any thing about this interview except to a discreet and confidential friend. I certainly should not think any of the parties justified in representing for publication or newspapers, what any of the other parties said, without submitting such statement for mutual examination; for the plain reason that such conversations are so easily misunderstood. I may well remember what I have said myself, but may not so easily represent what you have said, or intended to say. I have not myself seen the necessity or propriety of any allusion in newspapers, to our interview, which was among intimate and bosom friends, where the conversation was free and unreserved, and for the object of peace and friendship. But if any should consider it necessary, then the great object should be, to state the conversation correctly; for there can be no motive to misunderstand the facts. For fear that allusion should have been made to myself, as the member of Congress, and believing it barely possible that I may have been misunderstood on the particular point alluded to, I have felt it my duty, and due to that perfect friendship which has ever existed between us, to make known these views, that the proper correction may be made, as a misunderstanding, without the necessity of any formal publication from either of us, and without even a disclosure as to what member of Congress allusion was made.

Sincerely and truly your friend,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

Messrs. INGHAM & BERRIEN,
City of Washington.

The absence of Gov. Branch has been the only cause why this letter was not also addressed to him.

Mr. Berrien to Col. Johnson.

WASHINGTON, 7th July, 1831.

DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 30th ult. addressed jointly to Mr. Ingham and myself has been duly received. I have noted your view of the occurrence to which it refers with a perfect disposition to meet you in the spirit of frankness and good feeling, which is expressed in your letter. It is an evidence of my reluctance to engage in controversy, that I have abstained

[illegible]

I am [illegible] of the [illegible] which took place between [illegible] Branch and [illegible] myself, at [illegible] had, as I [illegible] held previous conversations on the same subject with one or both of those gentlemen; but I was perfectly unprepared for the interview, until the moment when you announced its object at my house. The impression made by your communication was such as not to be easily effaced from my memory. You began by expressing the friendly regard which you felt for those gentlemen and myself, and by [illegible] that this was the motive for your interference. You told us that an impression had been made upon the mind of the President that a combination existed between Messrs. Ingham, and Branch, and myself, to exclude Mrs. Eaton from the society of Washington—that he was excited by this representation, considering it as an attempt to wound him through Major Eaton—that the President had seen with pain the want of harmony among the members of his Cabinet—that he was determined to have harmony, and that his determination would be announced to us in the course of the week. You added that you had in the mean time sought this interview with the approbation of the President, from motives of regard for all parties. You mentioned, as circumstances which had contributed to produce this impression on the mind of the President, that Messrs. Branch, and Ingham, and myself had successively given large parties to which Mrs. E. had not been invited—and while you disclaimed any disposition on his part to require an intimacy between our families and that of Major Eaton, you added, that he would in future expect that at least on such occasions as that to which you had referred, (that is to say, when large or general parties were given,) that Mrs. E. should be invited. I replied to you that not having been previously advised of the intention to hold this interview—having had no conference with the other gentlemen, I must be considered solely responsible for what I was about to say. I then observed that I would not permit the President or any other man to regulate the social intercourse of myself and family—and that if such a requisition was persevered in I would retire from office. You expressed your regret at the terms of this answer—and I remarked that it was indifferent to me in what terms it was conveyed, provided the substance was retained—but that from this I would not depart. I understood you to disclaim any intention on the part of the President to require an intimate intercourse between the families of Messrs. Branch, and Ingham, and myself, and that of Major Eaton, but to express with equal clearness his expectation that when we gave large or general parties Mrs. E should be invited—and it was my purpose to deny altogether his right to interfere in this matter. The replies of the other gentlemen were, according to my recollection, substantially the same—but I shall enclose copies of your letter to them, and leave them to speak for themselves.

The impression which this conversation made upon my mind is clear and distinct: and it is not probable that it could have been effaced from my memory. My own disposition was instantly to resign my office. In consenting to retain it, I yielded to the opinions of those in whose judgment I had confidence, and to my sense of what was due to the interest of *Georgia* at that particular juncture.

My remembrance of this conversation is moreover confirmed by a recollection of what occurred on my subsequent interview with the President, in which a particular reference was made to it. When he spoke of a combination between Messrs. Ingham and Branch and myself, to exclude Mrs. E. from society, I claimed, as matter of right, to know the name of the persons by whom such a representation had been made. He said the impression had been derived from the various rumors which had reached him—spoke of the parties which had been given by those gentlemen and myself, to which Mrs. E. had not been invited—and added that the reports against her were foul calamities. I remonstrated against his having adopted an opinion dishonorable to any member of his Cabinet on mere rumor, but expresly declined to discuss the question of the truth or falsehood of the reports to which he had referred—telling him, that, without undertaking to decide whether they were true or false, it was my purpose merely to conform to the general [illegible] of the community of which I had become a member; and that I could not be induced to change that determination. The decision of the President not to pursue this matter further, I understood at the time to have been produced by the representations of some of his most intimate personal friends.

Such is my understanding of the conversation referred to in your letter. I look to it as the origin and controuling cause of the distraction of the party, which has thus lost the means of doing much good which it might have effected. But I am not desirous to bruit it to the world. If, without imputing to me the alleged want of harmony in the Cabinet, my retirement is placed on the ground of the President's mere will so far as I am concerned, it is well. I do not dispute his right to exercise that as he thinks fit; but, for the sake of my children, I will not submit to the continued misrepresentations of public journals. The best legacy I have to bequeath them is the untarnished reputation of their father. I can easily conceive also, that a state of things may exist, in which a sense of duty to the public will compel me to speak. But I hope such emergency will not arise.

I ought perhaps to add, that I have already stated to Maj. Eaton the substance of this, as far as it was necessary to answer a call which he made upon me to avow or disavow the statement in the Telegraph, that my family had refused to associate with his. It was not necessary [illegible] to mention your name, and it [illegible] mentioned. I spoke of [illegible] had with "a gentleman [illegible] himself as acting, and [illegible] under the authority of the [illegible] now replied to your letter [illegible] that, should our recollections [illegible] it. But that I have [illegible] put down any thing which is not [illegible] impressed upon mine.

I am, dear sir, respectfully, [illegible]

JOHN MACPHERSON BERRIEN.

Hon. R. M. Johnson.

Mr. Ingham to Col. Johnson.

New Hope, July 13th, 1831.

Dear Sir: I have received a copy of your letter of the [illegible] ult. to Mr. Berrien, and myself, [illegible] from Washington, relating to [illegible] date, [illegible] would [illegible] of the parties [illegible] sity of making [illegible] the preparation of [illegible] conversation which [illegible] that [illegible] between [illegible] me, as that between Gen. Jackson and myself, on the same subject, intending, as soon as they could be completed, to send one to him and another to yourself. Upon the receipt of your letter, I immediately wrote you a note, expressing an intention to wait for the further comparison of our recollections before I made any determination as to the disposition of my statement. But two articles in the Globe of the 11th inst. which you have no doubt seen, reached me before my letter was mailed, and arrested its progress. These articles, so far as they relate to this subject, bear on their face the evidence of having been authorized by Genl. Jackson and yourself, and leave me no choice as to the publication of my statement. The article which I supposed to have been authorised by you shows that you have also taken a different view of this matter since your letter to me before referred to was written. I could not otherwise reconcile your remonstrance against a publication of what you then deemed a confidential conversation, with the authority alledged by the Globe to publish your denial of the statement alluded to, at least, without a previous interchange of recollections between all the parties concerned. I do not, however, concur with you in the opinion that there ever was any obligation of secrecy imposed on me, or those associated with me, to be implied from the friendly character of the conversation referred to.—The condition [illegible] to me by you that my continuance in office would depend upon the consent of my family to visit Mrs. Eaton and invite her to their large parties, I considered at the time, though not so intended by you, as in its nature offensive. I could not, therefore, carry with it [illegible] confidential [illegible] to the [illegible] in the course of [illegible]. I regarded the proposition as wounding to my feelings, and had determined to resign my office even after you had informed me that Gen. Jackson had changed his ground, from which I was only dissuaded by the earnest remonstrances of the friends I consulted, who urged, among other considerations, that although my personal respect for the President might be impaired, my services in the Department were for the country, and while it was faithfully served I could not be unfaithful to the Administration. A proposition thus disposed of could be regarded as any thing rather than imposing an obligation of friendly confidence. But I [illegible] additional reason for publication growing out of your letter; its apparent disagreement with my statement, and its admonitory [illegible] would not fail, whenever the whole [illegible] brought out, which is inevitable in the present state of the public mind, to expose me to the imputation of having shrunk from [illegible] what duty to my own character, if not to the country, seemed to demand, I cannot therefore accede to your desire that no publication shall be made, any more than I can in the views of the obligation of secrecy which you have suggested. I would prefer, however, [illegible] the publication with that of your letter of the 30th ultimo, but not having received any intimation of your wishes on that subject, it will require some deliberation to determine what is most proper to be done in this particular. I can assure you that this determination will be exclusively governed by a desire to do what, under all circumstances, may appear most likely to meet your own wishes. I have now only to add that in making the statements of these conversations, I have relied not merely on the indelible impressions made on my memory, but on memoranda put on paper at the same time. I have not the slightest recollection of any note or of your having adverted to any fact or circumstance alledged by Gen. Jackson or yourself, as evidence of unkind feeling for, much less hostility to, or a conspiracy against Majr. Eaton on the part of Mr. Branch, Mr. Berrien, or myself, or any want of harmony in the Cabinet other than the simple and insolate fact, that our families did not visit Mrs. E. and invite her to their parties. Nor have any note or recollection of any proposition made by you or me individually, or jointly with the other gentleman, as a means of removing the alledged difficulties, other than that our families should visit Mrs. Eaton, and invite her to their large parties. I cannot but pursuade myself that my statement will call to mind matters which many have escaped your recollection, and satisfy your judgement that, whatever may have been the nature of your instructions I could not have understood them differently from what I have.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your ob't servt. **S. D. INGHAM.**

Hon. Richd. M. Johnson.

Mr. Ingham's *Statement, a copy of which was enclosed in his letter to* Col. Johnston.

On Wednesday, the 27th of January, 1830, Col. Johnson of Kentucky, waited on me in the Treasury Department, and after some preliminary conversation, in which he expressed his great regret that my family, and that of Mr. Branch and Mr. Berrien, did not visit Mrs. Eaton, he said that it had been a subject of great excitement with the President, who had come to the determination of having harmony in his cabinet by some accommodation of this matter. He, Col. Johnson, was the friend of us all, and had now come at the request of the President to see whether any thing could be done; who thought that when our Ladies gave parties they ought to invite Mrs. Eaton, and as they had never returned her call, if they would leave the first card, and open a formal intercourse in in that way, the President would be satisfied, but unless something was done of this nature, he had no doubt indeed he knew, that the President was resolved to have harmony, and would probably remove Mr. Branch, Mr. Berrien, and myself. I replied to Col. Johnson, that in all matters of official busines or having any connexion therewith, I cosidered myself bound to maintain an open, frank, and harmonious intercourse with the gentlemen I was associated with. That the President had a right to expect the exertion of my best faculties, and the employment of my time, in the public service. As to the family of Mr. Eaton, I felt an obligation on me not to say any thing to aggravate the difficulties which he labored under, but to observe total silence and neutrality in relation to the reports about his wife, and to inculcate the same course as to my family, and if any [illegible] social intercourse [illegible] Eaton had [illegible] been received [illegible] society here, and I did not become so [illegible] that my family had [illegible] they [illegible] with my approbation, and that the President ought not, for the sake of his own character, to interfere in such matters. That if he chose to exercise his power to force my family to visit any body [illegible] did not choose to, it [illegible] interfering with [illegible] belonged to me, and no human power should regulate the social intercourse of my family by means of [illegible] of any power which I could resist. If I should submit to such control I should be the worthy of [illegible], and would despise myself. That it was eminently due to the character of the President to have it known that he did not interfere in such matters, and that the course we had pursued was preservative of his honor and political standing. I had taken my ground on mature reflection as to what was due to my family, to my friends, and to the Administration, without any prejudice against Major Eaton or his wife, and had fully determined not to change, whatever might be the consequences.

Col. J. said that he had been requested by the President to have a conversation with the Secretary of the Navy and the Attorney General also; but from what I had said, he supposed it would be of no avail. The President had expressed a hope that our families would become willing to invite Mrs. Eaton to their parties, to give the appearance of [illegible] intercourse, adding that he was so [illegible] that he was like a roaring lion. He [illegible] that the lady of a foreign M[illegible] the conspiracy against [illegible] and that he would se[illegible] if he could not pu[illegible] replied, that [illegible] could [illegible] the President contempla[illegible]. Col. J. replied that he certainly [illegible] again reflected that it seemed [illegible] for him to see Mr. Branch [illegible]. I told him that each of [illegible] upon our own views [illegible] and [illegible] me as answering [illegible]. He then proposed that I [illegible] at Mr. Branch's and [illegible] Mr. [illegible] that evening [illegible] o'clock; which was agreed to. Col. J. came to my house about 6, and we went up to Mr. Berrien's, having first [illegible] Mr. Branch. On our way to Mr. Berrien's, Col. J. remarked that the President had informed him he would invite Mr. Berrien and myself, to meet him on the next Friday, when he would inform us, in the presence of Dr. Ely, of his determination; and if we did not agree to comply with his wishes, he would expect us to send in our resignations. Upon our arrival at Mr. Berrien's, Col. J. renewed the subject in presence of him and Gov. Branch, and repeated substantially, though, I thought, rather more qualified, what he had said to me. He did not go so much in detail, nor do I recollect whether he mentioned the President's remarks as to the lady above mentioned and Dr. Ely—those gentlemen will better recollect. Mr. Branch and Mr. Berrien replied, as unequivocally as I had done, that they would never consent to have the social relations of their families controlled by any power whatever but their own. Mr. Branch, Mr. Berrien and myself, went the same evening to a party at Col. Towson's, where a rumor was current that we were to be removed, forthwith, which I had no doubt of at the time.

The next morning Col. J. came to my house and said that he ought perhaps to have been more frank last evening, and told us positively that the President had finally determined on our removal from office, unless we agreed at once that our families should visit Mrs. Eaton, and invite her the large parties; and that he had made up his mind to designate Mr. Dickins to take charge of the Treasury Department, and Mr. Kendall to take charge of the navy Department, and would find an Attorney General somewhere. I observed that my course was fixed, and could not be changed, for all the offices in the President's gift; and it made no more difference to me than any other person whom the President designated to take my place. In the evening of the same day, Col. J called again, and informed me that he had just been with the President, who had drawn up a paper explanatory of what he had intended and exacted of us and that some of his Tennessee friends had been with him for several hours: that his passion had subsided, and he had entirely changed his grounds: He would not insist on our families visiting Mrs Eaton; he only wished us to assist in putting down the slanders against her; that he believed her innocent, and he thought our families ought to do what they could to sustain her, if they could not visit her; and that he wished to see me the next day. Col J. added that the President had been exceedingly excited for several days, but was now perfecly calm and mild. The next day I waited on the President, and opened the subject by stating that Col. Johson had informed me that he wished to see me, to which he assented and went into a long argument to show how innocent a woman Mrs. Eaton was, and how much she had been persecuted, and mentioned the name of a number of ladies who had been active in this persecution, and that the lady of a foreign minister was also one of the conspirators adding that he would send her and her husband home, and teach him and his master that the wife of a member of his cabinet was not to be thus treated; and that Mrs. Eaton was as pure and chaste as Mrs. Donelson's infant daughter, but there was a combination here among a number of ladies, and those of the Heads of Departments, to drive her out of society, and to drive her husband out of office; but he would be into such pieces on the rank, before he would suffer him or his wife to be injured by their vile calumnies: that he was resolved to have harmony in his cabinet, and he wished us to join in putting down the slanders against Mrs. Eaton. I observed to the President, that I had never considered it incumbant on me to investigate the character of Mrs. Eaton; such a service did not, in my judgment, come within the scope of my duties to the government; it belonged to society alone to determine such matters. The power of the Administration could not change the opinion of the community, even if it could be properly used to control the relations of domestic life in any case. The society of Washington must be the best judges of whom it ought to receive. I regret [illegible] so long [illegible] to save his [illegible] consistently with [illegible] the community [illegible] considered [illegible] to be treated [illegible] a member [illegible]. The Administration had nothing to do with it, more than [illegible] any other [illegible] and political power could not be properly employed over their social intercourse, and it was [illegible] to have it understood [illegible] interfere in such matters. That I was not [illegible] want of harmony in the cabinet; I had not seen the slightest symptom of unkind feeling in its deliberations, and I was perfectly certain that my official conduct had never been influenced in the slightest degree by a feeling of this nature. I saw no ground therefore, for the least change on my part in this respect.—To which the President replied, in a [illegible] tone, that he had the most entire confidence in my integrity and capacity in executing the duties of the Department and expressed his perfect satisfaction in that respect, with my whole conduct; he had never supposed for a moment that [illegible] acts had been influenced in the [illegible] any unkind feeling towards Ma[illegible] he did not mean to insist on [illegible] ing Mrs. Eaton, [illegible] for some [illegible] her, and [illegible] putting down the [illegible] was excluded [illegible] to parties; [illegible] that the [illegible] before referred to [illegible] Bankhead's party. I [illegible] some injustice might be done [illegible] that occasion although she might not choose to associate with Mrs. Eaton. I did not think she intended to insult her; she might have supposed that there was some design, not altogether respectful to herself, in the offer of the attendance in support of the Secretary of War, whose wife she did not visit, instead of that of the Secretary of State, which, according to the usual practice she probably considered herself entitled to. I was present, and saw most of what had happened. She evidently thought herself aggrieved at something, but acted with much dignity on the occasion. I saw no appearance of insult offered to Mrs. Eaton.—He replied that he had been fully informed, and knew all about it; and but for certain reasons which he mentioned, he would have sent the foreign Minister before refered to and his wife, home immediately. After some farther conversation on this and other matters, in which I considered the President as having entirely waived the demand made through Col. Johnson, that my family must visit Mrs. Eaton, as the condition, for my remaining in office, and in which he expressed himself in terms of personal kindness towards me, I took my leave. He did not show me or read, any paper on the subject."

The public will now, I think, be at no loss, to determine upon the true state of the facts of this case. Mr. Ingham's very full statement is taken from notes made at the time, and which were shown to me shortly after they were made. In repeated conversations with Mr. Branch, our recollections were found to concur. The transaction was of a nature calculated to awaken all my attention, and to impress itself indelibly upon my memory. I claim no benefit, therefore, from any supposed imperfection of this faculty, and expect to be believed. because I speak the truth.

In relation to the statement that the paper drawn up in the hand writing of the President was shown to me, the denial of which I most explicitly repeat, if charity is to perform her holy office in reconciling these conflicting assertions it is much more easy to believe that the memory of the President may have failed on this occasion. He saw and conversed with various persons on this subject, and has to rely upon his memory for the fact of having shown this paper to different individuals. Each of those individuals is required only to speak for himself. The nature of the transaction was such that it could not have escaped the recollection of either of them.

It was impossible if such a paper had been shewn, not to have demanded, and to have persevered in the demand to have the names of the persons, on whose information the requisition was made. No one would have consented to have the conditions on which he should contin in office prescribed to him, on the ground of a combination, the evidence of which rested on mere rumor. An enquiry must have been the consequence, and the transaction could not only never have been forgotten by the parties, but would thus have became known to others. I would not myself have remained in my office a moment after such a paper was exhibited to me I will not question the intention of the president to have *shown* this paper to me nor his belief that he did so; but that he did not do so it is certain. Those who know me will not doubt the sincerity of this declaration, and an impartial community will, I trust, perceive no sufficient motive to be deduced, either from my character, or the circumstances of this transaction, for the belief of intentional misrepresentation on my part.

At any rate, I have discharged my duty, by bearing his testimony to the truth. I know to what it subjects me; but I rely upon the discernment and the integrity of my countrymen, and will abide the result.

JOHN MACPHERSON BERRIEN.

Washington, July 22d, 1831.

TO THE EDITOR.

Washington, 23d July, 1831.

Sir: In my communication to the public, which appeared in the National Intelligencer of this morning, I mentioned that I had not yet heard from Mr. Branch, to whom I had forwarded a copy of Col. Johson's letter. I have now to state that, by the mail of this morning, I received a letter from Mr. Branch, dated the 20th instant, in which he says,

"You can very well imagine my surprise, on reading the Colonel's [Johnson's] letter, from what you yourself experienced. My recollections of the interview will most abundantly corroborate all that you have said."

I am, very respectfully, Sir, your obt, servt,

JN. MACPHERSON BERRIEN.

To the Editor of the Telegraph.

JOB PRINTING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DESPATCH,
AT THIS OFFICE.

[illegible] POPULI [illegible]
Salisbury:
AUGUST 15, 1831.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Rowan.—*Senate,* David F. Caldwell, Esq. without opposition, *Commons*; Thomas G. Polk, and Richmond Pearson, Esq. without opposition, Town of Salisbury: Charles Fisher, Esq. without opposition, *Congress* A. Rencher, without opposition.

Edgecomb.—Senate, Louis D. Wilson—Commons, Hardy Flowers, [illegible]

Granville County.—*Senate* [illegible] Commons, O. Brien and W[illegible] the Poll. Snead 267, Turner, 7[illegible] Wyche 707; Ridley, 697, St[illegible]

Appointments [illegible] President.—Mr. Van-Buren mini[illegible] McClean, (who was retu[illegible] England) Secretary of the Treasury [illegible] of N. York, as secretary of L[illegible] England.

◆

[illegible] have received and hastily glanced [illegible] Mr. Calhoun's views upon the subject of the differences between the State and general Governments. We barely have time to mention its receipt and to add that it is every thing which we could desire. This distinguished statesman now holds a more elevated rank than he ever did. We will publish his views as soon as practicable.

◆

The renewal of the charter of the Bank of the U. States seems at present to engross the attention of all classes of society. It is well that it should,—it is one of vital importance to the well being of the country. This does not now seem to be entirely a party question as it once was. In 1791 it was opposed almost entirely by the Republican party now it has among [illegible] some of the firmest of the friends of Republicanism. This much we owe to the opinions of some of our friends who differ with us; but whose faith, in the doctrines of '98 and '99, is firm and steadfast. Our opinions upon the subject are well known.

The letter of Mr. Madison to Mr. Ingersoll in favor of the Bank has added much to the interest which many have felt upon the subject. The high and elevated rank which Mr. Madison has held—his acknowledged abilities and his great warmth and zeal upon the same subject in 1791 all combined have necessarily made it so. But while we acknowledge the talents, ability and great worth & excellence of this distinguished gentleman, we must not be thought wanting in respect to him if we should not treat his *recent* opinions with all that deferential respect with which some of our brethren have done. We profess to be free agents and by consequence our faith is pinned to no man's sleeve. When an opinion comes under our judgment we make it a rule to abstract it entirely from the circumstance and pomp with which it may have been introduced, and from the individual by whom it was expressed; we pass judgment not upon the man but upon the opinion. This letter commences by an acknowledgement that in 1791 he (Mr. Madison) was violently opposed to the Bank upon the ground of its unconstitutionality but that now he is a believer in its *constitutionality.* Why is is this? Have his opinions *really* undergone any change? No. Why, then, is he *now* in favor of the Bank? Because Cocgress has said it is constitutional and that the decisions of successive legislatures ought to overule private opinion. This is his reason. We can see no other. And is this the reason of *Mr. Madison?* Is this the reason of a man who in 1791 held such language as this:

> "An interpretation that destroys the very characteristic of the Government, cannot be just.
>
> Where a meaning is clear, the consequences, whatever they may be, are to be admitted.—Where doubtful, it is fairly triable by its consequences.
>
> In controverted cases, the meaning of the parties to the instrument, if to be collected by reasonable evidence, is a proper guide.
>
> Contemporary and concurrent expositions are a reasonable evidence of the meaning of the parties.
>
> In admitting or rejecting a constructive authority not only the degree of its incidentality to an express authority is to be regarded, but the degree of its importance also; since, on this will depend the probability or improbability of its being left to construction.
>
> Reviewing the Constitution with an eye to these positions, it was not possible to discover in it the power to incorporate a Bank."

Are legislative precedents of more value than such rules for the interpretation of a constitutional question as the above? Will legislative precedent way one jot or tittle when put in the scale with such rules of interpretation as these? Ought they? But hear him again:

> "The doctrine of implication is always a tender one. The danger of it has been felt in other Governments. The delicacy was felt in the adoption of our own; the danger may also be felt, if we do not keep close to our chartered authorities"

The doctrine of implication is a tender one yet we ought to act upon it in obedience to legislative precedents. God forbid that we should be compelled to follow the decisions of the national legislature upon questions of doubtful import. As [illegible] to our liberties will soon be the consequence of such a doctrine if once admitted and acted upon. With equal propriety Mr. Madison might say that congress had a right to make a road in N. Carolina with the money of the other states. With equal propriety Mr. Madison might say that the power to lay a protective Tariff was given to Congress when the power to lay a Tariff for revenue was granted. The evils which would arise from the admission of the doctrine that a legislator was bound to lay down his "private opinions" upon a constitutional question, and to take up that of preceding legislatures, are unspeakable. It would be laying the axe at the very root of free government.

But listen to Mr. Madison again: after making some remarks upon the expediency of the bank bill which was under discussion in 1791, he says:

"In making these remarks on the merits of the bill, he had reserved to himself, he said, the right to deny the authority of Congress to pass it. He had entertained this opinion from the date of the Constitution. His impression might perhaps, be the stronger, because he well recollected, that a power to grant charters of incorporation had been proposed in general convention, and rejected."

Who now have the advantage of Mr. Madison's opinions the enemies or the friends of the Bank. In 1831 Mr. Madison says that the Bank is constitutional because "successive legislatures have pronouced it so. In 1791 he said it was unconstitutional because there was no express clause in the constitution granting Congress such power and because "He well recollected that a power to grant charters of incorporation had been proposed, in general convention and rejected;"--because in the convention which framed the constitution it was proposed to grant Congress such a power and the proposition was rejected. No one can for a moment doubt but that Mr. Madison's opinions so far as expressed are decidedly adverse to the constitutionality of the Bank. We will close these already, too long remarks by quoting the closing part of Mr. Madison's speech.

"In fine, if the power were in the Constitution, the immediate exercise of it cannot be essential; if not there, the excise of it involves the guilt of usurpation, and establishes a precedent of interpretation levelling all the barriers which limit the powers of the general government, and protect those of the State governments. If the point be doubtful only, respect for ourselves, who ought to shun the appearance of precipitancy and ambition; Respect for our successors, who ought not lightly to be deprived of the opportunity of exercising the rights of legislation; respect for our constituents, who have had no opportunity of making known their sentiments, and who are themselves to be bound down to the measure for so long a period; all these considerations require that the irrevocable decision should at least be suspended until another session.

It appeared, on the whole, he concluded, that the power exercised by the bill was condemned by the silence of the Constitution; was condemned by the rule of interpretation arising out of the Constitution; was condemned by its tendency to destroy the main character of the Constitution; was condemned by the expositions of the friends of the Constitution, while depending before the public; was condemned by the apparent intention of the parties which ratified the Constitution; was condemned by the explanatory amendments proposed by Congress themselves to the Constitution; and he hoped it would receive its final condemnation by the vote of this house.

* * *

Yet another.—We had scarcely finished setting up Mr. Berrien's appeal before we opened the Washington papers and found a six column letter of Mr. Ingham's to the President, upon the subject of his (Mr. Ingham's) dismissal from the cabinet. We country Editors and more especially those of us who have small papers are put to a great *non plus* by the present rage for prolixity which seems to pervade the writings of the great ones of the land. We really wish that they would study conciseness, or give us *more type and larger presses*. We must let Mr. Ingham's letter lay on the shelf, this week, and if we think it worth the time which it will take to read it we will *try* to give it to our readers *next* week.

The [illegible] of internal improvements is one of [illegible] importance to the people of N. C[illegible] and [illegible] correspond[illegible]. While other States are [illegible], and levelling their [illegible] and [illegible] their products [illegible] domains [illegible] arms in [illegible] federal hand for the [illegible] our rivers and [illegible]. How grovelling! [illegible] free and sovereign State! [illegible] of things remain? [illegible] like slaves? Or shall we [illegible] ward, like freemen and put our hands to the wheel—put forth our utmost exertions in the great cause of *Internal Improvements* BY THE STATES? We are not robbers but we are accomplices in robbery. The federal [illegible] the sanction of the constitution which was made as a barrier to prevent its encroachments upon the States, has broken through all restraint, and in spite of it [illegible] provisions has lavishly expended the money which was taken from the pockets of the people of all the States, for the aggrandizement of a few favorites. [illegible] consent of the [illegible], and it is robbery [illegible] tion to call [illegible] any [illegible] it is true have not received [illegible] have not therefore robbed the States. But other States have received it, and we have connived at it. We have gone farther,—we have even asked for *our share*. Our share of, what? Why the federal Government has thought fit to rob the States of their money and we have asked for *our share* of it. We have no share of it,--we want no share of it. The money does not belong to us,--it does not belong to any other state,--it does not belong to the federal government--it belongs to those out of whose pockets it was taken. Let us quit a position which if it is not that of robbers is, at least, that of their accomplices and look to our own resources. Let us make our own roads and canals. This was the intention of the framers of the constitution--this is the interest of the people of N. Carolina. It is needless to go into the necessity that we have for some cheap and expeditious mode of conveying our produce to market. This is too well known. Every man knows it---every man feels the want of it. Let us not then quarrel among ourselves about the reasons why we have heretofore done nothing upon this great and all absorbing question;-- let us not quarrel about the reasons of our previous failures;---let us not be deterred by our former want of success. This is natural to all new undertakings. Let our former defeat inspire us with new zeal. Let us bend every nerve and let internal improvements be the focus upon which shall centre all our pecuniary and intellectual resources. We may then do something worthy of ourselves,--we may then cast off the imputation that we are behind all our sister States. We may then stand in the first rank among the proudest of our sisters. Our natural resources are as great as those of any other state. We have all the materials for making railways in the greatest abundance. Our mountains groan with the rich ores which they contain; our forests put forth as proud and stately a front as those of any other state. Let us not permit these natural advantages to lie unimproved. But let us bring them into that use for which they were intended by an all wise providence.

* * *

Mr. Campbell having relinquished his interest in the Halifax Advocate, the sole conduct of that paper has devolved on E. B. Freeman Esq. He promises to continue to support the re-election of Gen. Jackson.

* * *

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

We lay before our readers the intelligence by the packet De Rham, with Paris dates to the 20th June inclusive. Hostilities were expected to re-commence between Belgium and Holland—the King of the Netherlands having given notice, that the armistice would be broken off; because Belgium had refused to comply with the propositions of the Five Powers, by consenting to the loss of the territory of Limbourg, &c. There were some rumors of England and France interfering, by mediation for the settlement of the Polish affairs. One fact is established, which shews the discon-

---

[illegible]

MISSIONARY CAUSE.

[illegible] Young Men's Missionary Society will [illegible] the Board of Managers will be read, and the business before the Society will be of an interesting nature. The members and friends of the Society are earnestly requested to attend. Exercises to commence at [illegible] o'clock.

H. N. PHAR[illegible] *Sec'y.*

Tanning Business.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has permanently located himself, in the above business, near Joseph Cowan's seven miles West of Salisbury; and that he has taken the whole concern of the Tanyard into his own hands, and hopes by close attention and his best endeavors to give general satisfaction, and to merit a liberal share of public patronage. [illegible] will be given, in exchange [illegible] hides &c.

LEVI COWAN.

[illegible]th, 1831.

BE[illegible] IN MARKET.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and the public generally that he *now has* and intends *hereafter* to have good beef which he will have in market every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings. His beef is as good as that of any of his brethren and he is determined to sell it as cheap. He will pay the highest cash prices for good mountain beeves, at any time.

CHARLES L. BOWERS.

85tf

MILITARY ORDERS.

Concord August 4th, 1831.

THE commanding officers belonging to the Regiment of Cavalry attached to the 11th Brigade of the 4th division of the N. C. Militia, are hereby Commanded to appear in Chorlotte on Tuesday the 13th Sept. with their respective Subalterns and privates, equipped according to law, for review and inspection.

The Regiment will be formed at 10 o'clock A. M. The officers belonging to said Regiment are hereby commanded to appear in Charlotte on Thursday the 25th inst. equipped as the law requires for Drill and other exercises.

By order of,
Wm. MEANS, Colo. Comdt.
CH'S. J. HARRIS *Adjt.*

84tf

Committed,

TO the Jail of Lincoln County on the 29th of June 1831, a Negro fellow about 35 years of age, dark complected, and well formed, five feet eight inches high. He calls himself Jessee, he says he belongs to Sampson Menere, in the state of Alabama and made his escape from John Patterson when on his way to his master, he says he formerly belonged to robert Kimmins in Guilford County in this State. The owner is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges, and take him awy. 84tf

JACOB REINHARDT. *Jailor.*

$15 REWARD.

ESCAPED from the Jail in Rowan County, on the 12 instant, three negro men,—one a free negro by the name of Sam Bailem who is stout built, very black, about 28 or 30 years old, speaks broken of the French language;—one a yellow fellow taken up and committed, to Jail as a runaway, calls his name Dick and says he is 17 or 18 years old, one tooth rotten in front, speaks quick when spoken to;—and the other a slim black fellow very active, belongs to James Huie of this place (Salisbury.) Mr. Huie purchased him in Concord Jail, of Col. Kindle as the agent of some man in Alabama, his name is Hardie. The above reward will be paid upon the delivery of said negroes to me, in Salisbury, or by securing them so that I get them—if not all three taken Five Dollars for each.

F. SLATER, *Sh'f.*

August 13th, 1831. 84tf

[illegible]

Also, [illegible] rented for one two or three years to suit those disposed to rent, at the same time and place the valuable plantation of the deceased lying on both sides of the South Yadkin River. The plantation contains much good fresh [illegible] low which twelve or fourteen hands [illegible] be worked with advantage. On the premises is a good Orchard, a Cotton Gin and Threshing Machine both new. In the river there is a good fish-trap out of which a sufficiency of fish for a common family can be obtained. The terms of the sale will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN FORD, *Adm'r.*

August 6th. 1831. 3 85

BIBLE CAUSE.

THE eighth anniversary of the Rowan Bible Society will be held in Salisbury, on Tuesday, the 6th of September. The meeting is defered until this time, on account of the absence of some of the Board of managers. The business before the society will be of an interesting nature,—a general and punctual attendance of the members and friends of the Society is therefore earnestly requested. Exercises to commence at 11 o'clock. 4t85

Negroes Wanted!

The subscribers are anxious to purchase *ONE HUNDRED* negroes both male and female from THIRTEEN TO TWENTY FOUR years of age, for whom they will pay the *CASH.*

JAMES I. LONG,
RICH'D. W. LONG,
THOS. MULL, Jr.

May 23d 1831. 6mt99

N. B. Application can be made to the firm in person or by letter addressed to *JAMES I. LONG & Co.* SALISBURY N. C., which will be promptly attended to.

Cabinet Making

BUSINESS.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Salisbury and the surrounding country that they have commenced the above business in the Town of Salisbury, their Shop is a few doors East of the Court-House on main street, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Frajey as a Tavern where they are now prepared to make and repair every description of Furniture at the shortest notice on the most reasonable terms and in a style of workmanship superior to any thing of the kind heretofore done in this place.

Orders for Sideboards, Secretaries, Bureaus, Corner Cupboards, Tables, Ladies Work Stands, &c. Together with every other article in their line of business will be thankfully received and strictly attended to.

They hope by punctuality and faithful workmanship to merit and receive encouragement.

A. W. BUIS,
GEORGE FRALEY.

May 9th, 1831. 71tf

N. B. Good Walnut, Cherry or Curl'd Maple plank will be taken as cash in part pay for any of the above articles.

A. W. B.
G. F.

NOTICE.

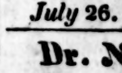
THE Subscriber intending to move to Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally, after the 20th of August, as Commission and Forwarding Agent. He will have the use of a large Wharf with a convenient Warehouse, and hopes by strict attention to please all who may favor him with their business.

JONES FULLER.

☞ *Refer to Messrs. Thos. J Curtis, O. P. Stark, and W. Whitehead.*

July 26. 4t87.

Dr. N. E. McClelland



RESPETFULLY informs the citizens of Wilksboro' and the adjacent, country, that he has located himself in Wilksboro, for the purpose of practising the various branches of his profession, viz: Pactice of

Medicine, Surgery, and Obstetricks

He may be found at his residence at all times, except when on professional business; and he hopes by assiduous attention to his profession to merit a share of the public patronage. 76tf

---

EQUITY BLANKS

FOR SALE HERE.

[illegible]

D[illegible] respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Rowan and [illegible] He has located [illegible] Mr. Henry [illegible] miles south east of Salisbury, for the purpose of [illegible] medi[illegible] He may [illegible] at his residence [illegible] He is aware of the prejudice of some people against this system; but he is also confident that if they will give it a fair trial in any case either acute or chronic that its prejudice will be removed. His charges will be moderate to suit the pressure of the times. 3t86p

August 1[illegible], 1831.

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Lexington, N. C. July 1st, 1831, which if not taken out before the 1st day of October next will be sent to the Genl. P. O. as dead letters.

Meritt Allen
W. G. Beard
Casper Bonkle
Thomas Cheshire
John [illegible]
[illegible] Coven
Catharine Day
William Davis
Marvel Epps
John Ellis
Benjamin Ferabee
George Feezer
William Frank
Peter [illegible]
Jacob [illegible]
William [illegible]
Mary Hyatt
David Hederich
David [illegible]
Sebulon Hunt
Samuel Harrel
Jonathan Haynes
[illegible] M. Ingo
Thomas [illegible]
William [illegible]
Henry Ledford
John [illegible]
Charles Lander
Henry Lander
Jacob Loman
William Ledford
Nathaniel Lamn
Elizabeth Lane
Jane McDonnan
Boyd McCrary
Rachel Myers
George Myers
Samuel Mitchell
Thomas Noah
Martin Owen
Charles Riggins
[illegible]
Jacob Smoot
George Sechrist
John Scott
John Spencer
William Sullivan
William Scott
Moses Smith
Thomas Stuart
Michael Summey
Jesse Sugwell
Solomon Tetty
Oldham Trundle
William Thomas
Tieson Wood
Samuel Warford
William Woosley
Emily Whitaker
Wiety Wagoner
Thomas Workman
Henry Workman

R. D. ROUNSAVILLE, *P. M.* 3t84

Beef! Beef!

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the citizens of this town, that he will have BEEF in market, during the present season, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings or at any other time which would suit the convenience of his friends and customers. Persons having *BEEVES* for sale would do well to apply to the subscriber, as he will pay the most liberal prices for them, in Cash, at all times.

JOHN I. SHAVER

July 2, 1831. 78tf

Female Seminary.

SALISBURY. N. C.

THE exercises of this Institution will commence on the first day of October. The course of instruction will include Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammer, Geography with the use of the Globes' Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, History, Rhetoric, Logic and moral Philosophy, Needlework, Drawing, Painting, and music. The price of tuition per session (five months) will be $10. 50 Drawing, and Painting $10, Music 20 dolls. paid in advance.

83tf

BENJAMIN COTTRILL.
Principal

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

In the Court of Equity Spring Term 1831.

JAMES MOSS, John Moss for himself and as guardian of Archibald Moss an infant under the age of twentyone years, Elizabeth Moss, widow of Robert Moss, dec. for herself and as guardian of Franklin Moss, Sarah Anne Moss, Robert Moss, Whitson Moss, Eliza Moss and Jane Moss infants under the age of twenty one years, Bushrod Lilly and his wife Hannah *vs* Willis Williams and his wife Mary. Petition for the Sale of lands.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Willis Williams and his wife Mary Williams tenants in common in right of the said Mary Williams of one share of the land prayed to be sold in the petition, and mentioned as defendants in the petition are not inhabitants of this State. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian printed at Salisbury for six weeks requiring said Willis Williams and his wife Mary to appear at the court house in Lawrenceville on the next Term of our court, on the first Monday in September next and answer or plead to said petition otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso as to them and decree entered accordingly.

J. L. GAINES c. m. e.

FOR SALE.

A Negro woman who is a good house servant, and a child about 18 months old. Enquire of SAMUEL REEVES.

POETRY.

BY REQUEST.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

"THE LATE FIRE."

"Oh! when will the [illegible] be over."
Oh! when will this talking be over,
Concerning the general distress—
We formerly wallow'd in clover,
But now, we're in want I confess;
We are all growing thinner and thinner,
And look in a rapid decline—
At M—tby's [illegible] get a good dinner
But the devil a drop of good wine.
I certainly think we'll expire,
And die off, by wholesale, from grief—
At home you hear nought but "The Fire,"
Abroad, you hear nought but "[illegible]"

"The Fire" 's a topic, that's standing—
The "Touch" keep as close as a [illegible],
All day they are down at the Landing,
To meet in, at night, they've no house.
At breakfast, they're reading the papers,
(The 'Reflector,' they [illegible] in their eyes)
At dinner, they're all in the vapours,
At how they'll divide, 'bye and bye,
At supper, they sit when they [illegible] it,
In silence, like ghosts, I declare,
Or, if they should happen to break it,
"'Tis "[illegible]," or "Capitol Square."

When the Capitol burned, I expected
Conversation would take a slight turn,
But the topic has never neglected,
"It wasn't quench'd, but continued to burn.
The Folks at Haymount are suspected
Of endeavoring the "Market" to get,
And by the police, it's expected
They'll succeed in the project yet;
At the "Town Meeting" many insisted
The "Centre of Green" was the spot,
But the project was strongly resisted,
As most people deem'd it a plot.

We have not a Ball or a Party,
In Lethe our senses to lull;
And tho' we are all well and hearty,
Yet the "Terrasect" 's terrible dull,
I wish that the "Fund" was divided
I'd pack up, and be off in two hours,
Which course—I shall leave undecided—
So I left me these "green shady bowers."
"The Beaux" talk no longer of Cupid,
And say matrimony's a gull—
The "Fourth of July" was quite stupid,
"You heard me?" I say it was dull.

Altho' I am constantly chiding,
At home, about nought else they talk,
You see nothing but "Ruins," if riding,
And the case is the same if you walk.
'The Fire,' like metal you burnish, keeps bright,
And I fear it never will rust—:
My Public—I heard—but last evening—
A new plan for a "Market" discussed;
And I heard Albert Fitz Allen Starkett,
Thomas Timothy Gobble addressing,
Say the new "Longitudinal Market"
Was certainly very distressing.

NEW CHEAP GOODS.

Hackett & Lemly

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia a desirable assortment of spring and summer GOODS, consisting in part of

Superfine Blue and Black Cloths, a beautiful assortment of fancy col'd. do. fancy and Buff Cassimeres, a great variety of materials for Gentlemen's Summer clothing, Marseilles, Valentia, and Silk Vestings, Callicoes, rich painted Muslins, Cambric, Book, Mull, Swiss, Jaconet, Satin Check, and fancy Scotch, [illegible], Mourning Battest, Pink and Straw [illegible] do. Adrianople corded and plain Muslin Robes, Table Diapers, Linen and Cotton, Irish Linens, Swiss Cravats, fancy do. black and white Satin, black Silks, Changeable [illegible] de Naples, Changeable Marceline, [illegible] Nankin and Canton Crapes, Yellow and [illegible] Nankins, Pongee, Barage, fancy Gause, Crape, Dichine and Changeable Gros de Naple Hkfs. Gause Scarfs, rich painted and plain Linen, Cambric Hkfs. a great variety of Silk pocket Hkfs. black, white and Green Bobanet and Gause Veils, rich worked Bobanet Capes and Caps, Muslin Capes,

A general assortment of

Silk and Cotton Hosiery, rich Bonnet, Cap and Belt Ribbons, Bobanet Laces and quillings, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Gloves and Mitts, Satin Straw for Bonnets, Medallions, fancy Bed Spreads, furniture Dimity, floss Fringe, Bed Ticking, Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Domestic Ginghams, Cotton Yarn, Women's and Misses, [illegible], Diamond Straw and Leghorn Bonnets.

Silk Fur and Wool Hats, Shoes, a fine assortment of planes, Hard Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Glass and China Ware, Paints, Groceries, &c. &c. All of which they are determined to sell as low as they can be bought in this part of the country.

H. & L's. re[illegible] friends and customers for their [illegible] would be glad they would call [illegible] present Stock.

Salisbury, May [illegible] 70tf

WAGGONERS,

[illegible] to Fayetteville,

W[illegible] find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, [illegible] wholesome and comfortable [illegible] 11

SCHUYLER'S

Palace of Fortune

[illegible] *American Museum* [illegible]

NEW-YORK.

WHERE has been sold the [illegible] prizes of

$30.000 $25.000
20.000 15.000
10.000, &C &C.

☞ *Important Intelligence.* ☜

LIST of Brilliant New York Lotteries to be drawn in the city of New York for the summer campaign

July 20, Extra 19—Capitals Three of $10,000. Price of Tickets $5.—36 No. Lottery—6 drawn ballots.

Package of Wholes, cont'g 12 tickets, $60

Warranted to draw at least.........25 50

July 27, Extra—20 Capitals

$40,000, $10,000.

Tickets $10 lowest prize $12.—66 No. 10 drawn ballots.

Packages of Wholes, cont'g 22 tickets, $220

Warranted to draw....................108

August 3, Extra 21 Capitals

$20.000, $10.000.

Tickets $5.—60 No. 10 drawn.

Package of Wholes, cont'g. 22 tickets, $110

Warranted to draw....................43 50

August 10, Extra 22 Capitals

3 *of* $15,000.

Tickets $5.—60 No. 9 draw ballots.

Packages of Wholes, cont'g. 20 tickets, $100

Warranted to draw....................28 25

August 17, Extra 23 Capitals

$20,000.

Tickets $5.—60 No. 10 drawn ballots.

Package of Wholes, cont'g. 20 tickets, $100

Warranted to draw....................43 50

August 24, Extra 24 Capitals

$40.000, $10,000.

Tickets $10, lowest prize $12—66 No. 10 drawn ballots.

Packages of Wholes, cont'g. 22 tickets, $220

Warranted to draw....................103

August 31, Extra 25 Capitals

$15.000, $5.000.

Tickets $4.—66 No. 10 drawn.

Packages of Wholes, cont'g. 22 tickets, $88

Warranted to draw....................34

Orders for Tickets in any of the New York Lotteries, by mail or otherwise, will receive prompt and confidential attention. When one or more Tickets are ordered, the postage need not be paid. Those who prefer it, to save postage, will have a certificate of the numbers sent by mail, and the original Tickets will be sealed up and held subject to the owner's disposal.—This plan though generally adopted by my customers, is not done without express orders.

Bank notes current in any part of the United States, or the Canadas, will be received by me at par for Tickets. Many of my customers are particular to remit U. States notes,—this, (although very acceptable,) is not necessary.

I am authorised to make reference to the Managers, Messrs. Yates and M'Intyre, also to many first rate Houses in this City, Boston, Albany, Charleston, S. C. Richmond, Va., Fayetteville, N. C., and Augusta, Geo.

The LOTTERY HERALD is published by the subscriber every drawing day. The Herald contains the official drawing schemes soon to be drawn, list of Broken Banks, Prices Current, Reading Matter, &c. It will be sent gratis if requested, to all who deal with me. Please address 82tf

ANTHONY H. SCHUYLER, *N. York.*

TAILORING BUSINESS.

Benjamin Fraley,

HAVING received the latest New-York and Philadelphia Fashions, together with those of London and Paris, and will continue to receive them, from time to time, as they change, and having a number of good workman, he is prepared to do work on short notice and in first-rate style, and which will be warranted to fit well. Orders from a distance for work, will be punctually attended to. As he is the Agent of Ward of Philadelphia, and of Seguez, of New-York, those wishing to learn the art of *Cutting*, can apply to the subscriber in Salisbury. BENJ. FRALEY.

6mt585.

EQUITY BLANKS

FOR SALE HERE.

SPECULATION.

[illegible] ☜

[illegible] the great success attending the [illegible] Club, S. J. SYLVESTER, *Licensed Lottery Broker*, 180 BROADWAY, New York, respectfully submits the following plan to the friends in this section of the country:

[illegible] NEW YORK LOTTERY, Extra Class No. 18, will be drawn 21st September, 36 Numbers—6 drawn [illegible] [illegible] Prizes are

$30,000, $40,000,
30,000, 20,000,
10,000, [illegible]

It is the intention of S. J. Sylvester to club

21 Packs.	Whole	Tickets,	300	300
[illegible]	do.	Halves	420	210
20	do.	Quarters	480	120

Tickets 630 at $16. $10,080
100 Shares at $100 80 $10,080
630 Tickets must draw $4280,
100 Shares, each $42 80, 4280.

Deducting $4280 from $10,080, leaves $5800, divided into 100 shares, the greatest possible loss will be $58 each share.

☞ It is certain the Tickets will draw more than the above named sum, but this amount is mentioned as they cannot bring less. To those who remit $58 in *Notes or Prizes*, a regular certificate of each Package and Combination Number, will be forwarded. The Tickets will be lodged in the Bank till after the drawing, and the Prize money immediately divided among the Shareholders—Such a chance seldom occurs to [illegible] did Capitals. The plan [illegible] approbation in New York and Philadelphia, that already 43 shares have been taken.

☞ Messrs. Yates and M'Intyre, the Managers, will, with each Certificate, give a guarantee for the payment of all the prizes.

S. J. SYLVESTER begs leave to remark to those who do not know him, that he has permission to refer to the Managers, Messrs. Yates and M'Intyre; and [illegible] required, can give the names of the first Houses throughout the United States and the Canadas. Many will not wish to risk so much; S. J. Sylvester has therefore for sale in the same scheme, Whole Tickets $16, Halves $8, Quaters 4 dlls. All Letters by mail, meet the same attention as on personal application, if addressed

S. J. SYLVESTER, *New York.*

N. B.—There are good schemes drawing every Wednesday in New York. Those of my distant Patrons wishing to adventure 5, 10, 20, dollars, or upwards may depend on having tickets remitted by forwarding their orders by mail. Address as above.

☞ The Editors of the Washington Union, Edenton Gazette, Roanoke Advocate, Western Carolinian, Raleigh Star, and Fayetteville Journal, will publish the above untill the 10th September and forward their accounts to S. J. S. 5186

Runaway

ON the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scar occasioned by a gin; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I can get them. JAMES LAMAR.

October 16th. 42tf

☞ The Georgian, Savannah; the Telescope, Columbia, S. C.; and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above weekly until forbid, and then forward their accounts to

J. LAMAR.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing her friends and the public, that she continues to entertain Boarders and travellers at the Establisment, heretofore, occupied by Col. Isaac Craton, in Rutherfordton; Several additional spacious rooms have been lately fitted up, which will enable her to make comfortable, during their stay, such private families as may think proper to call on her, to spend the Summer months. 12t89

E. B. CRATON.

Rutherfordton, June 16, 1831.

The Tennessee Spinster.

THE subscriber still continues to make the above Machines and keeps a supply constantly on hand which he will sell low for *cash* or on credit to punctual dealers. He likewise intends to keep on hand a good supply of *COTTON GINS*, and he will also repair the same to order.

72tf E. P. MITCHELL.

Salisbury, May 21st.

JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTON,

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DESPATCH,

AT THIS OFFICE.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Salisbury, N. C. August [illegible] 1831

THE officers of the [illegible] division of the sixty third regiment of N. C. Militia are hereby commanded to appear at the Court-House in Salisbury on Friday, the sixteenth of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M. with side arms for drill and also, on the next day at 10 o'clock at the same place with their companies ready for review.

By order of the Colonel

[illegible] B. CRAIGE, *Adjt.*

RANAWAY.

FROM the plantation of the subscriber on Monday the 6th inst., a negro man named *FED*, said negro is five feet two inches high; dark or black complexion, one of his eyes smaller than the other; tolerably stout built; had on when he eloped a blue cloth coat, no other clothing recollected. He has since been seen near [illegible] Ferry,. Any information respecting said boy will be thankfully received; or a handsome compensation will be made to any person who will deliver him to [illegible] or confine him in any jail so that I get him again.

JAMES SIMRIL.

[illegible] Land, York District, June 14th, 1831. } 3t84

Horace H. Beard,

TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches and with his usual neatness and punctuality in executing it. He has received the London and Philadelphia, Spring and Summer Fashions from his correspondent in Philadelphia who authorized him to teach his much esteemed system of Cutting for $25, which can be had from the subscriber on application.

P. S. Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention. Country produce of every description will be taken for work at the market prices.

N B. H. H. B. returns his sincere thanks to his friends and customers for past patronage, and hopes by unremitted attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. 71tf

Salisbury, May 14th, 1831.

Tailoring business.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Cabarrus and surrounding country, that they continue to carry on the tailoring business, at their old stand, in the town of Concord, N. C. in all its various branches. They will cut and make garments, in the most durable manner, on the shortest notice at low prices and agreably to the latest fashions in the Northern cities, as they receive them regularly whenever a change takes place. Country produce will be taken in pay for work, at cash prices. They thank their friends for past favors, and hope for a continuance of public patronage, by doing good fashionable work, at reduced prices. 2m!87

GEORGE & JAS. W. KLUTTS.

Concord, Cabarrus Co. July 11, 1831.

BUTCHERING!

THE subscribers, respectfully, inform the citizens of Salisbury, that they have commenced BUTCHERING, and intend to continue it during the present season. They will kill none but good beeves and they hope to merit a share of the custom of the public. They will have beef, in market on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, in each week.

WILLIAM PINKSTON,
PETER J. SWINK.

N. B. Any person having beeves for sale, would do well to apply to them either personally or by letter as they will pay CASH for them at all times. 73tf

May 28th 1831.

A Valuable Tract of Land

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale his farm containing 460 acres of land lying, on the waters of Back Creek, in this County. There are about 220 acres of cleared land, with many valuable improvements upon it. There is a substantial and convenient dwellinghouse, in good repair, with a first rate barn. The only motive which the subscriber has in selling his land is a strong desire to emigrate to the West. All persons who may wish to purchase a good productive plantation would do well to call and see the premises where the subscriber may be found at any time. The terms of Sale will be accommodating. SAMUEL JETER.

April 1st, 1831. 65t90

Negroes Wanted!

THE subscriber is desirous to purchase a number of *NEGROES* without any limit during the next twelve months. Any person having such property for *sale* would do well to apply to the subscriber before they make a sale, for they may rest assured that he will pay the most liberal prices in *CASH*. JAMES HUIE.

N. B. All letters addressed to the subscriber will be attended to as punctually, as if application was made in person. In his abscence ROBERT HUIE will attend to the business, or in his abscence Mr. [illegible] the Post-Master, will, who is authorised to make purchases at all times.

Salisbury, May 21. 72tf

Notice.

THE undersigned having qualified, at [illegible] Session of Rowan County [illegible], as Executor of the last will and Testament of Margaret Young, Dec'd. requests all persons indebted to said estate to make payment, and all persons having claims against the same, to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. W. B. WOOD. *Ex'r*

May, 19th 1831. 3mt85

Notice.

IN persuance of a deed of trust executed by Nicholas Wycough Sen'r. to me the 10th Day Jan'y, 1829 to secure a debt to John J. Shuford of nine hundred Dollars and upwards, I shall sell at John I Shuford's store on the 22 day of August next a valuable tract of land, containing three hundred and fortynine acres be the same more or less lying on Mountain Creek adjoining John D. Abernathy's forge tract of land in the County of Lincoln and State of North Carolina, July the 15th 1831. ALEX'R. M CORKLE.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

4t84

Notice.

THE subscriber being desirous to remove to the West, will dispose of his posessions in Iredell County 12 miles west of Statesville on the most reasonable terms also cattle, sheep, &c, for sale on the premises. Those who wish to get bargains would do well to call and examine for themselves—The above is a good stand for a Tavern.

NICHOLAS NORTON.

July 30th 1831. 3t84

Statesville.

TAKEN up and committed to Jail on the 14th inst. a negro boy, who says his name is ISAAC, about five feet three or four inches high, and says he belongs to John Armstrong living in York district South Carolina. Also, on the 17th inst. a negro boy who says his name is RALEIGH and says he belongs to Abraham Miller, living in York district South Carolina. Owners are requested to come forward and prove property pay charges and take them away or they will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN WOOD, *Jailor.*

June 20th, 1831. 77tf

Valuable lands for Sale.

THE subscribers offer for sale several valuable tracts of land, adjoining each other, in the County of Burke, on the south side of the Catawba River, four miles below lovelady ford and one mile below Morganton. There is much good bottom and meadow lands in the above tracts and also a good summer range for cattle. The above tracts contain about twelve hundred acres, one hundred of which is cleared and is bottom land. There are two good dwelling houses, with all the necessary out houses, on the said lands and also a good site for water works. The above lands will be sold together, or in parcels to suit purchasers. For terms apply to the subscribers, on the premises.

SHEPHERD BOWMAN,
JOSHUA BALLEW.

July 19th, 1831. 4t84

Beaver Creek School.

ASHE COUNTY N. C.

THIS institution is situated about three miles from Ashe Court House, in a pleasant neighborhood, where board can be obtained for from 50cts. to $1. 00 per week. To those who have visited this county, it is needless to mention, that it is one of the most pleasant retreats in the State, during the warm months of the year. Scholars attending this school will have strict attention paid to them, in regard to their morals, as well as to the different branches of education, they may study.

The rudiments of Reading, English Grammer, Geography &c. &c. are taught in this school. There are no vacations during the warm months.

M. R. LYON.

July 6th, 1831. 4t84